REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,328.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 5
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

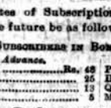
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 Tons, F. O. H. P., Commander E. M. Burke, as above from Kurrachee on FRIDAY, the 23rd October. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The ARCOT is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 22 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

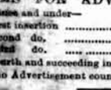
The Kurrachee Steamer leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 15th October, and on MONDAY, the 18th idem. with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,047 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th October 1875 at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves Negapatam	26
„ Carwar	18	„ Pondicherry	29
„ Mangalore	19	„ Madras	31
„ Cannanore	20		Nov.
„ Tellicherry	20	„ Musulipatam	1
„ Cali ut	21	„ Coconada	2
„ Beypore	21	„ Vizagapatam	3
„ Cochin	22	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Alleppey	22	„ Gopalpore	4
„ Tuticorin	24	„ False Point	5
„ Colombo	25	Arrives CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers at this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, KUBRUM, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leaves BUSHIRE	10
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Mahomerah	10
„ Muscat	29	„ Kubrum	11
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bushire	12
	Nov.		
„ Linga	2	„ Linga	17
„ Baharein	3	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Bushire	4	„ Jask	20
„ Fao	6	„ Muscat	23
„ Mahomerah	6	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive Bussrah	7	„ BOMBAY Arrive	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, CALLING AT KATTAYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 6 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander Wm. Crowden, will be despatched on MONDAY next, the 18th October 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Veraval, Porebunder Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd October 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, as above on TUESDAY, the 19th October 1875, at 4 P. M. She will call at—

Rurnee,	Dewghur,
Bovia,	Malwan,
Ratnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Vijiadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. of GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4
Suez	38	.....	22	.....	8
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14
Marseilles	55	.....	35	.....	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers
SUEZ, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSYRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 30th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Oct.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	18th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	23th—Southampton.
				Nov.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	1st—Suez, &c.
INDUS	J. Stewart	3478	500	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th October 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 19th October 1875, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon

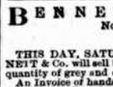
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY the 16th October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 5th October, 1875. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 16th Oct., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship CHINA, 2,016 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 11th October 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 12TH NOVEMBER.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER EUROPA, 2,377 Tons, 424 H.P., Captain Mackay, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, from BOMBAY about the 12th November. This steamer has superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th October. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undermentioned, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.	Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
EUROPA			2277 424	11th Sept.	18th Sept. 10th Nov.
CYPRIA			2731 673	9th Oct.	16th Oct. 1st Dec.
INDIA			2260 550	23rd Oct.	30th Oct. 15th Dec.
MACEDONIA			2273 486	6th Nov.	13th Nov. 5th Jan.

Line to be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
Second Class	300	200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of their departure from Bombay.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF RANGOON RICE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account and risk of whom it may concern, in Godown Nos. 5 and 15 Carnac Bunder.

N & B 2,600 bags of Rangoon 5 part Mill Rice, landed ex S.S. Dahlia.

The above rice will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 16th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 13, Apollo Street.

Several lots of fancy goods, consisting of Bohemian glass gilt and painted vases of sizes, English velvet pile and rolls of rich Frussels and dinner carpets, moulded and plain oil tumblers of sizes, five and six-light chandeliers, single hanging and wall argand and reading lamps, China and paper lanterns, table glass and plated candle-sticks; plated spoons, telescopes, stereoscopes, looking-glasses, handsome pictures in gilt frames, brass cavalier clocks, alabaster figures, under glass domes, Dresden playing cards, letter and other size copying presses, several lots of old oilmanstores, such as bon-bon, coc a, chocolate, cheese, strasbourg meat, real Norfolk sausages, cases of fine tamarinds, sulpe cloth and various other articles.

Blackwood carve furniture, comprising circular, camp, pier side, card, dressing and washhand tables, sofa, and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy and arm chairs, gown a d hat stands, pairs of round tea-poys, clothes and gown presses, towel horses, iron spring bedstead, mahogany cheval glass, meat safe, chiffonier, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

An Assortment of handsome hanging and hand kerosine Lamps, suitable for Dewdee and Illumination during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Few cases of furniture, such as tables, chairs, whatnots, sofas, screens, dressing and washing tables, trunks, portmanteaux, writing desks, cash boxes, glass door cupboards, single and double barrelled guns in cases, &c.

Few dozen superior Paul Ruinart and Kury champagne.

At 1 P.M.

2 new English-built Buggies, made on a new principle, with a separate seat for the driver.

1 Buffalo with Calf, gives about 10 seers milk.

A Calcutta built Buggy with Chesnut Arab Horse (very fast and handsome) and set of English Harness.

A strong young Persian Mare, rising 6 years, broken to harness and saddle.

1 English built double seated miniature Brougham by "John Wood and Co," London.

An English built light four seated open carriage with a pair of young bay Arab horses and harness complete.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a collection of valuable books comprising Gems of Modern French Art, Book of the Thames, Wonders of Italian Art, Works of Birket Foster, Harvey, Photos of Paris and Rome, Venice and the Poets, Milton's Paradise Lost illustrated, by G. Dore, Atlas by do., Shakespeare's Leys and Sonnets, Groups from Flora's Bower, Poetry of the Year, Pipe his diary—a manner and customs of ye Englishes, Eliza Cook's Poems, Edgar Poe's Poems, Pictures of English Landscapes, Humours of Shakespeare, illustrated book of sacred poems, Mrs. Homan's Poems, Manual of Gardening, Indian Gardening, Shakespear's works complete, Celebrities of London and Paris, Cornhill Magazine, vols. 16 to 24, Once a Week from 65 to 74, Private Architecture in the 19th century, Nicholsais Encyclopedia of Architectures, and various other books.

The books are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at No. 2 Mahim.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c. the property of J. Scott, Esquire the same consists of rich cut glassware, handsome plateware, richly carved blackwood dining, drawing and bed room furniture, &c.

No catalogues and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCT ON SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the respective premises, by order of Cassibai, wife of Withuldass Juggonath, executrix of the will of Manoowmull, widow of Gangabai Vishwadass, and on account and at the risk of Narayen Junardhan, the mortgagor, the following landed properties,—viz.

Lot No. 1,

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Ballajee Shamsett Street, being in the Registration sub-district of Mandvee, in the town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifteen and one twelfth square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 523 and in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 19, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the house of Roopjee Mody, on the west by the house No. 19 A secondly hereinafter described the property of the late Mr. Janardhujee Balajee Shamsett on the north by the Balajee Shamsett Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.

Lot No. 2 on the same day at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon standing, situate on the south side of Bal jee Shamsett Street, in the sub district of Mandavee, the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifty square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the house No. 19 firstly hereinbefore described belonging to the late Mr. Janard unjee Balajee Shamsett, on the west by the house No. 26 also of the late Mr. Janardhujee Ballajee Shamsett, on the north by the said Ballajee Shamsett Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 513, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at 6-30 A.M. at his residence, Cumballa Hill, the valuable collection of Plants belonging to R. Isaacson, Esquire, the same consists of valuable forms, orchids, hychopodias, roses, honey-suckle, Jukes' pea, steph nit Australian firs, gardenias jasminoides, brandraiantis, grandiflora, garden pumps, garden tools, water tubs, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-class English-built Open Carriage by "Robert Noble," with a pair handsome Bay Australian Horses, (over 15 hands,) and a set brass mounted harness, complete.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1875.

AUCTION SALE.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the Property situate at and on the North side of third Bhoiwada Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, which was to take place this day, the 16th instant, is postponed till further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF RED CHILLIES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Military Square, No. 1, Fort.

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern:—

105 Bags small red Chillies.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th October 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER the PATRONAGE of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., A CONCERT will be given in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 26th October, at 8-30 P.M., in aid of "THE STRANGERS' HOME."

The GLEE SOCIETY and several AMATEURS have kindly promised their assistance.

FRONT SEATS, Rs. 2; BACK, Rs. 1.

THE EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of BOMBAY, LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION).—The THIRD and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company at the rate of Rs. 29 per Share will be PAYABLE to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on and after TUESDAY, the 16th day of November, 1875, on application to the Undersigned at the Office of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

SHARE CERTIFICATES must be SURRENDERED at the time of application.

R. VALENTINE REID,
For Self and Co. Liquidators.

Bombay, 14th October 1875.

TO BE LET—A well furnished HOUSE at Cumballa Hill, with 4 sets of Bed Rooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms and best Garden for cold season. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET on lower part of Chin bpoogly Hill, within a short distance of Government House, Parell. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED, 1 set of very handsome CUTCH WORK SILVER TEA SET, with SILVER TRAY. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE FRERE SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of October 1875, at 3½ in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on THURSDAY, the 7th day of October 1875:—

"That Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed Secretary, Treasurer and Agent of the Company in place of Messrs. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy & Co., the present Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company, who have in pursuance of the power conferred upon them by the Memorandum of Association of the Company alienated and assigned to him their appointment and the commission and emoluments derived therefrom or attached thereto upon the like terms and conditions as are contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and as have hitherto regulated the duties and remuneration of the Company's Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, and so that the said Memorandum and Articles of Association be read and construed in all respects as if the names of the said Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., were inserted throughout in the place and stead of Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy and other person or persons forming the said firm of Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy and Company."

The following Special Resolutions will be proposed immediately after the above business has been disposed of.

1st.—"That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to acquire or purchase through Kessowjee Naik, Esq., in consideration of Rupees (7) seven lacs all he said Kessowjee Naik right, title and interest in and to all that land or ground situate at Chinchpogli, being a portion of land belonging to the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, and on which piece of land the Building known as the "Nursey Sett Mill" is now in course of erection, subject, from the date of assignment to the Company, to the payment by the Company of the rent and performance of the covenants and conditions under which the said Kessowjee Naik holds the said piece of land from the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited. And it is resolved also for the said consideration that the said Kessowjee Naik the Mill in course of erection and which has been almost finished and the machinery has been fixed and still fixing, and the said Kessowjee Naik is to complete and make ready for use and in working order, the Mill Building, Bungalow, Weaving Shed, and Warehouses being erected on such land, with the necessary Wells and Tanks, Watercourses and Appurtenances suited to a Building for a spinning and Weaving Mill to contain about 19,000 spindles, 300 power looms, and 50 Hand Looms, together with the Boilers, Engines, Machinery, and Apparatus necessary for the proper working of a Spinning and Weaving Mill containing about 19,000 Spindles, 300 power Looms, and 50 Hand Looms, and which the said Kessowjee Naik has agreed, for the said consideration, to build, fit out, and complete at his own proper charges, and at his own expenses in all things and to sell, assign, and hand over in working order. And that it shall be lawful for the said Directors, or any two of them, to enter on behalf of the Company into all such contracts, covenants, and agreements as shall be necessary or expedient for effecting and completing the above objects." And 2nd.—"That the Directors be and they are hereby restricted from calling up further capital than to the extent of Rs. 150 on each share."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

i. e., DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 14th October 1875.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 349 of 1874

GOVIND GUNGADHUR, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on the Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RUCKMABAI, widow of the late Sumbhajee Mahdjee, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, and Executrix of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of NAGOO DAWOO, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, residing at Chuttoopoora outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 5th day of March last in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest BIDDER of MOVEABLE PROPERTY belonging to the Estate of Nagoo Dawoo, deceased, in the possession of the said Defendant as such Executrix as aforesaid.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1. All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenements, or Dwelling House, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being at Bombay, without the Fort, in Camattepoora tenth lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, fronting the said lane on the North side thereof, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Number Four Thousand Four Hundred and Three, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Eighteen and Two-ninths square yards be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by vacant ground, on or towards the West by house belonging to Saviaram Tambat, on or towards the North by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the South by the said Camattepoora tenth lane, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Number Thirty-seven, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of the said Nagoo Dawoo and other tenants.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On the same day at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 3. All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenements or Dwelling House, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay, without the Fort, at Camattepoora tenth lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, fronting the said lane on the North side thereof, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Numbers Four Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty-one, and Four Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty-two, containing by admeasurement Seventy-three square yards be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Maloo Rajunna, on or towards the West by the house belonging to Nagoo Dawoo, on or towards the North by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the South by the said Camattepoora tenth lane, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Number Forty-nine, and together with the said piece or parcel of land were formerly in the occupation of the said Nagoo Dawoo and his tenants.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On the same day at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 4. All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenements, or Dwelling House, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay, without the Fort, at Camattepoora tenth lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, fronting the said lane on the South side thereof, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Numbers Four Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy-seven, and Four Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty-seven, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Fourteen and Four-ninths square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Ram Jumpoo, on or towards the West by the house of Baloo Poseth, on or towards the North by the said Camattepoora tenth lane, and on or towards the South by a sweepers' passage, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Number One, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of the said Nagoo Dawoo and other tenants.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

And on the same day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon Lot No. 5. All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in Bombay, without the Fort, at Camattepoora first lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, fronting the said lane on the North side thereof, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Numbers One Hundred and Seventy-four and One Hundred and Seventy-five, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred and Seventy-one square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a public lane, on or towards the West by the house of Sunderbai, on or towards the North by a cross lane leading to Camattepoora first lane, and on or towards the South by the said Camattepoora first lane, and which said dwelling house and premis s are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Number Forty-nine, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of the said Nagoo Dawoo and his tenants.

And one other piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon standing, situate on the south side of Ballajee Shamsett Street, in the sub district of Mandavee, the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifty square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the house No. 19 firstly hereinbefore described belonging to the late Mr. Janard unjee Balajee Shamsett, on the west by the house No. 26 also of the late Mr. Janardhujee Ballajee Shamsett, on the north by the said Ballajee Shamsett Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 513, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at 6-30 A.M. at his residence, Cumballa Hill, the valuable collection of Plants belonging to R. Isaacson, Esquire, the same consists of valuable forms, orchids, hychopodias, roses, honey-suckle, Jukes' pea, steph nit Australian firs, gardenias jasminoides, brandraiantis, grandiflora, garden pumps, garden tools, water tubs, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-class English-built Open Carriage by "Robert Noble," with a pair handsome Bay Australian Horses, (over 15 hands,) and a set brass mounted harness, complete.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—CRICKET.—There will be a PICK UP GAME THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock.

G. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary, Cricket.

16th October, 1875.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' Act X. of 1866, and of the DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED

Upon reading the AFFIDAVIT of MUNCHERSHAW BAZONJEE, the Liquidator of the above-named Company, sworn on the Fourteenth day of October 1875 in the above matter, and on hearing Messrs. FLETCHER and SMITH, Attorneys for the said Liquidator, I do order that ALL CREDITORS of and CLAIMANTS against the above-named Company do, on or before the 15th day of November next, send in their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the particulars of their DEBTS, CLAIMS and DEMANDS in WRITING to the said Liquidator at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort, and prove the same on or before the same date. In default whereof they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS made before such debts or claims are proved against the said Company. And I do further order that this Order be advertised in the Bombay *Government Gazette* and in two English and two native Local Newspapers within four days from the date of this Order.—Dated this 15th day of October 1875.

C. SARGENT.

FLETCHER & SMITH,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—BOARDS.—Tenders are invited for any or all of the following, viz:—

240 Tons of best Moulmein Teak Lining Boards, 7ft. 6ins. and upwards in length, by 5ft and 6ins. wide by 1in. thick.

100 Tons best Calicut Bentsak Boards, 7ft. 6ins. long by 8 to 12ins. wide by 2ins. thick.

100 Tons best Calicut Bentsak Boards, 8ft. 9ins. long by 8ins. to 12ins. wide by 2ins. thick.

Delivery to be made as follows:—

Teak Boards not less than 40 tons per month and Bentsak Boards not less than 75 tons per month from 1st January 1876.

The Boards to be of best quality, Sawn exact to size from well seasoned Timber, in good and sound condition, free from all defects and subject to the approval of the Locomotive Superintendent.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Boards," and which must specify the rate per Load of 50 Cubic feet, delivered at Byculla Depot, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The persons whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and find security equal to 5 per cent upon the estimated aggregate value of the Boards to be supplied by them.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 15TH OCT. 1875.

The reported damage to the American Cotton Crop does not appear to have been of a very serious character, the Liverpool market yesterday having been quieter, with unchanged prices on the spot, and American arrival values quieter and weaker. The sales, however, reached 20,000 bales, which is a large business for the time of year, and so long as this activity is maintained, spot prices will naturally have an upward tendency. Meantime Surats to arrive are apparently dearer, if Reuter quotes correctly, Fair Dhollera December-January delivery being quoted at 5¼d. per lb.

This morning's market opened quiet, probable sales 12,000, actual imports 8,000 bales.

From New York, yesterday evening's message still quotes Mid. Uplands at 14 cents. per lb. Gold is unchanged at 116¼, but exchange on London has declined to dlrs. 4-78½, a point at which Gold may be attracted from Europe. The receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports compare with previous years as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873	1872
Thursday's Receipts ...	20,000	18,000	15,000	14,000
Six days' ,, ...	112,000	98,000	65,000	77,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.....	400,000	351,000	258,000	398,000

The London Coffee Market is reported quiet, but Mid. Plantation Ceylon is advised at 6d. per cwt higher. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are unchanged.

Indian Rupee Paper is the same throughout as quoted on Monday last:—Fours, 92; Fours-and-a-half, 93; Fives-and-a-half, 98¼. The weekly quotations for metals are also unchanged.

The Bank of England rate of discount was raised yesterday from 2½ to 3½ per cent. per annum. The movement was quite anticipated on this side, but we scarcely think the return was expected to be quite so unfavourable as it has proved to be. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has fallen from 40 to 35½ per cent. The Reserve of notes having decreased by £1,625,000 and Bullion by £1,375,000, while Discounts have increased £1,125,000. A further withdrawal of £88,000 has taken place since the return was made up, which seems to indicate that withdrawals have not been stopped by the increased change, and this combined with the fact of the open market having risen to within ½ per cent. of the enhanced Bank rate, favours the probability of a further advance next week. Reuter quotes the rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills at 2½ per cent., but this is evidently a mistake, and is possibly meant for 3½.

Consols this morning are given at 93¾. French Rentes at 104¾. Bar Silver is not quoted.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quieter, and closes at a decline of 1/32d per rupee. The advance in the Bank rate had been fully discounted yesterday, and there being decidedly more buyers than sellers of bills, it was impossible to support the previous advance, especially with the prospect of Silver remittances being resumed from the other side. Last week's Southampton steamer took £38,000 and this week's £70,000, and although these amounts are of themselves insignificant, if they are to be followed up by regular weekly remittances, while exports from this side continue small, the value of the rupee must again recede. Already the Banks are believed to be over-supplied with funds, and if the present improvement in Piece Goods is maintained, the demand for Bank paper is likely to exceed the extent of private bills offering for some time to come, so that we may yet see a lower level of Exchange than has been reached this year. The Banks to-day are willing buyers of bills at current rates, say:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 29-32d.	Per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 1-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 10 9-32d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 10 5-16d.	,,

On Calcutta there is no alteration. Government Paper if anything is a shade steadier, and there are buyers but no sellers at previous rates.

The SHARE MARKET continues very dull, and where business has been done lower rates have been established. Bank of Bombay's have receded ¼ per cent., but there are buyers at the decline. Spinning Mill Scrip continues to lose ground. In Dhurrumsey's another fall of Rs. 35 is quoted, but even at that level—Rs. 840 as against Rs. 2,000 paid up—buyers decline to do business. Colaba Spinning and New Great Eastern have fallen Rs. 25 and Manockjee Petit and Oriental Rs. 5 per share. Berar Press is quoted Rs. 5, Indian Press Rs. 15, and Mofussil Co. Rs. 10 per share lower. Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 15 per share down.

COTTON is still in fair request, and dealers are again asking a further advance, which checks business on the Green. Up-country, however, there has been a good deal of buying in Dholleras descriptions, and there will be more shipping in the course of another month.

FREIGHTS by steamer are steadier to-day owing to the City of Baltimore having been taken off the Liverpool berth. Some small filling up engagements were made for the Bellona at low rates, but later on the Atalanta was asking £1 17 6 per ton. By sail rates are quite nominal, the Scilene being still the only ship on the berth and making very poor progress.

PIECE GOODS continue steady and from first hands transactions to a fair extent have taken place at slightly higher prices. The enquiry is most active for Madapollams and Jaconets which are very scarce and the better makes of Shirtings also meet a ready sale.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
4,800,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	93½
25,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,380
30,000	500	all	4 do.	Bank of Bombay New	683½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160
40,000	250	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank Co. of L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	105
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
2,000	500	all		Bhowanugur M. & F. Co.	1,425
900	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	955
2*400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	150
1,000	1,000	700		Colaba Spinning	675
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Commercial Spinning	950
1,500	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.	845
1,400	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Great Eastern	900
700	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	960
750	1,000	all	65 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	975
800	1,250	all	Nil	Khandesh Spinning	800
	500	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	25 p.c.	Madras U. Spinning	850
1,050	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Manockjee Petit	1,095
4,000	625	all	60 p.c.	Moore Spinning	1,040 xd
600	1,250	all	60 p.c.	Oriental	620
1,200	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Prince of Wales	1,040
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning	930
600	1,000	250	125 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

100	2,000	2,850	200 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,475
200	5,000	1,100	50 p.c.	Albert Cotton Screw Co.	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Gin and Press Co.	650
280	1,000	100000	...	Alfred Mill and Co.	1,105
150	15,000	11,000	425 p.c.	Ali Bhoy Press Co.	3,900 xd
375	1,000	all	...	Belhar	750
150	500	all	65 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	470
1,000	800	all	45 p.c.	Bombay Cotton Co.	910
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Bombay Indian Press Co.	900
400	1,500	all	75	Carnac Cotton Co.	1,000
400	250	all	...	Carwar Co.	825 xd
500	1,500	all	...	Cocoanda Press Co	1,150
500	1,800	all	...	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholleras P. & G. Co.	300
1,000	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,150
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,050
600	2,000	3,000	15 p.c.	Framjii Cowasji Press Company	365
300	500	all	100 p.c.	Framji Press Co.	385
2,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	425
5,125	600	350	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	360
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	650
300	500	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co.	841
400	500	750	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd
1,000	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.	1,000
150	950	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	600 nl
450	1,000	..	125p*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

*Per share, for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,500	12,500	1500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,500
1,000	50	all	4½ pc.	Bombay GasCompany	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	625
500	500	all	30 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140 xd
2,15	200	100	8 p.	Malabar Company, Ld.	85
4,000	10	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	24
1,800	500	all	30 p.	Preacher & Co.	380
...	250	all	40 p.	Vegas Patent Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
...	90	112½	...	Bank of China 1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank 1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 8th October, 1875.

	Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		72,521	0	0
Merchandize		1,96,877	0	0
Electric Telegraph		735	0	0
Municipal Trains		105	0	0
	Total Rs.	2,13,738	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles	Total Rs.	2,00 646	7	11
	Increase Rs.	13,091	8	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and the following passengers For Ratnagherry.—Asst. Supt. of police and twenty deck passengers for different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. Crowden, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Kattywar Coast, Kurrachee (October 11th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. and Mrs. Boyd, and two children, Major Trevor, Captain Horse, and four hundred and seventy deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PATNA, 1,132 tons, Captain W. C. Hillcoat, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Mr. J. D. Inverarity, and servant, Mr. Smart, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Richardson and Infant, and Mr. Wilson. For different ports, thirty five deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Puttialla (s).....	Crowden	Kurrachee, Oct 14.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Coast & Carwar.
	Patna (s).....	Hillcoat.....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The Steamer Puttialla, to Cutch Coast, Kurrachee, and London, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
11 Pleiades (s)..... Hapage ..... Liverpool, Sept 10.
Tibre (s) ..... DeGirard ..... Point de Galle, Oct 5.
Shelomith ..... Moola ..... Jedda, Aug 7.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.
11 Burmah (s)..... .. ..
Dunbeer (s)..... .. ..

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
12 Nizam (s)..... ..... Southampton.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.
11 General Caulfield ... . London.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s, 2 cases card thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 4 casks brasswire, Framjee Ardaseer Davar.

FROM LONDON.

Cordie s, 8 packages hardware, Adamjee Bhaijee.
Atlanta s, 11 packages hardware Adamjee Bhaijee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 311 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.— OCTOBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Selene, 45 bales wool, Kesrecsing Munsookdass; 75 bales rags, Tejpall Ranchoree; 75 bales rags, Nathoocadass Vithuldass. Bellona s, 60 bales goat hair, Bapoolall Lallchund; 100 bales cotton, Hurjee Jeena; 77 bales cotton Bechardas Ambaidas; 50 bales cotton, Dhurumsee Kessee and Co; 144 bags gall, Mathooradass Nuthoo; 61 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall; 50 bales cotton, Mooljee Lidhchur; 50 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 12 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s, 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Zambesi s, 200 bags ground nuts and 250 bags gingelly seed, S Tyebjee and Co; 4 bales skins, W Nicol and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Zambesi s, 876 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Zambesi s, 3 cases shawls, Forbes and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Socotra s, 200 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Golconda s, 29 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 10 bales twist, Tata and Co; 13 chests opium, Thackurdass Sewasmul; 53 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 4 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Momed Nuthoo; 15 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee and Co; 18 chests opium, S. N. Talatee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Golcondas, 15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—15TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.)

Special Cases from the Small Cause Court.

15,222-75—Prescot and Winter—The B B and C I Railway v Partab Dajee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY).

For settlement of terms of Decree.

332-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—David Jolley and others v The Secretary of State and another—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.

For Decree in terms of the Award.

473-75—Jefferson and Payne—Ramjee Sittiba v Nursoo Dhurmajee—Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSE.

169-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Raghoonath Jumnadass v Gungadass Jumnadass—Shamrao Pandoorung—Part heard.

(BEFORE the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN).

For Judgment.

405-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jumnadass Savuklall v Jaikram Heerjee—A Framjee.

547-75—In person—Bhaijee Govindjee v William Arthur Hurst.

LONG CAUSES.

245-74—Prescot and Winter—Richard Bain and others v Rahmo-bhoy Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

315-74—J C Oama—Moses Rabojee Sanker v Nuthoo Shamjee—Fletcher and Smith.

418-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Neriad S and W Co Ld v Cursetjee Vurseer—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.—Part heard.

269-75—K Morojee—Dossabhoy Hormusjee v Buchoobai—A Framjee.

528-75—A. Framjee—Buchoobai v Dossabhoy Hormusjee—K Morojee.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 14.

Davies, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, on sick leave, from England.
Mackay, Surg-Major, Bombay Army Med Dept, on leave, from Mhow.
Stewart, Lieut, Bengal 11th Hussars, on leave, from England.
Clarke, Lieut, late Bengal R A, on exchange, from Attock.
Trevor, Major, Bombay 11th, Regt N I, on leave, from Bhooj.
Boyd, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Bhooj.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 15.

Callis, Captain, Bengal 6th Royal Regt, to rejoin, to Scalkote.
Thompson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Amla.
Grant, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 18 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 18 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 22 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Aden	,, 16 ...	3 P.M. ...	} No after.
China	,, 19 ...	4 P.M. ...	} packet.
Mauritius and Reunion.....	,, 25 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 25 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 19	Tuesday	Nov. 16
,, ...	Nov. 2	,, ...	,, 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ..... Oct. 16 | Saturday ..... Nov. 13

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION

Regular Mails. *Supplement Mails.*

Monday..... Oct. 25 | Monday..... Nov. 1

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Aden and Suez are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay, or to Aden per the Mail steamers of the P. and O S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, is reduced from 8 annas to 4 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

Letters for Zanzibar can be registered, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

3. Packets of Newspapers, Books or Patterns can be sent to Zanzibar, by this route at the rate of 2 annas for every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

4. Letters originating in Zanzibar, and addressed to Aden or India, are delivered under the same conditions as if they had been posted at Aden.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

KING—September 19th, at Southboro' Road, Victoria Park Road, London, Mrs. R. L. King, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

VENAYEK—October 15th, at 8 each Candy Road, the wife of Mr. Venayek Ramchunder Luxmonjee, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVES—October 7th, at Chikalda, East Berar, the wife of Surgeon-Major C. T. Eves, 6 h Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

O'CONNEL—Oct 4th, at Saugor, C. P., the wife of M. D. O'Connel, M. D., of a daugh er.

MARRIAGE.

OAKELEY—ROBERTS—October 12th, at Cawnpore, by the Rev. J. Scobell, M. A., Rowland DeCourcy Oakeley, H. M.'s 8th (The King's) Regiment, eldest son of the late Colonel Sneyden Oakeley, H. M.'s 56th Regiment, to Helen Debnam, only daughter of the late William Roberts, Bengal Civil Service, late Judge of the High Court, N. W. P.

DEATHS.

CROSTHWAIT—October 10th, at Rupar, Punjab, the infant son of Thomas P. S. Crosthwait, Esq., aged 13 days.

HAYES—October 8th, at the Sta Barracks, Fort William, Lieut Barter Duke Hayes, Barrack-master, aged 45 years, 8 Months, and 18 days.

ROSS—October 11 h, at 6, Chapel Road, Hastings, of sporadic cholera, Maria, the beloved wife of Capt. Alex Ross, aged 63 years, 1 month, and 22 days.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

THE

TOURIST'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

CONTENTS:

MAP OF BOMBAY.
MAP OF INDIA.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.
POPULATION.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.
PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.
STREET DIRECTORY.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

Rates for Advertisements can be learnt on application at the "Gazette" Office.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1875.

THE latest news from China is far from reassuring. Mr. Wade says that he has received guarantees the nature of which is unknown, and that Mr. Grosvenor, an *attaché* of the Embassy, will forthwith proceed to Yunnan. What Mr. Grosvenor will do when he gets there, we are not informed. He can hardly hope to get any trustworthy evidence concerning the death of the English Consular Agent who was murdered on the south-western frontier of China more than eight months ago. These negotiations are but an elaborate farce; and, though we wish no ill to Mr. Grosvenor, we are not sorry that he has been charged with the inquiry into the circumstances of Mr. Margary's death, for by his name he must belong to one of the ducal houses which rule England, and, if he too should be murdered, the English people will rise like one man to demand vengeance for such an outrage on the national honour.

WE learn that H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar returned to Zanzibar on the morning of the 19th ultimo in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Umballa, accompanied by Dr. Kirk and his Arab suite. His Highness, who had been awaiting the departure of the mail steamer for some days at Aden, where he was lodged in the house of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Co., was so anxious to get back again to his dominions that he had accelerated his passage as much as possible and arrived in the harbour at daybreak before any one was prepared for his reception. He landed instantly, anticipating the salute, which, commencing directly his arrival was known, continued with but little intermission for the rest of the day. His Highness expressed himself in Durbar as being greatly pleased with his reception in England. The day following, Dr. Kirk and Major Euan Smith paid [illegible] complimentary visit on his return, [illegible] supplementary Treaty, which gives greater force to the Anti-Slave Trade Treaty of 1875, was then ratified. Major Euan Smith delivered over charge of the Political Agency and left in the mail steamer on the 24th inst.

On the 16th ultimo H. M. S. Thetis captured a dhow between Mozambique and Madagascar, with 241 slaves on board. The dhow having been condemned and tried, the entire body of slaves were sent by the Acting Consul-General to the excellent establishment lately set on foot by the Church Missionary Establishment at Mombasa.

FROM private sources we are enabled to furnish our readers with the latest news received from Mr. Stanley, who, it may be remembered, was despatched by the joint efforts of the *New York Herald* and *Daily Telegraph* on a mission to open up and civilize Central Africa, to stop the Slave Trade at its source in the far interior, and generally to do that which our Government had failed to accomplish. It will be seen by the following heads of intelligence, which reached Zanzibar some weeks ago, that, however vigorously Mr. Stanley may have prosecuted his geographical researches, his presence among the natives can hardly be regarded by them as an unmixed boon. The record of slaughter, disease, and death thus furnished will probably be slightly discounted by those who have the pleasure of Mr. Stanley's personal acquaintance. But, even with fifty per cent. taken off, there is quite enough left to convince us that a blood and bones journey of this description must do more harm than good to the interests of civilization. In the meantime let us hope that the knowledge of their having been instrumental in the discovery of 300 fresh islands, inlets and rivers, &c., &c., in the Victoria Nyanza will console our public-spirited contemporaries for the rash expenditure which, up to the present at least, has had no other result;—

Mr. Stanley's first letter is dated at "On the Victoria Nyanza, village of Kagehyi," March 4th 1875.

Reached this place 103 days from Bagamoyo. Lost 181 men by desertion, disease, and war. Still left 166 men, "most of whom are as brave fellows as I want. Deserters have been few compared to deaths. By vaccination saved many from small-pox. But dysentery and starvation killed them so fast that I feared for all hands."

"The Lady Alice (his boat in sections) after a march of 720 miles is in first rate order, and has been our salvation once, saving us from a furious flood in Usambara. * * * Most of the countries I have traversed have been new, the names of which have never been heard of before. * * * The youngest of the two brothers Pocock died in Itum of typhoid fever; other whites are well. * * * The dogs Castor, Captain, and New are dead. We have had a war with the Watium, and 21 of my men were killed in one day. We killed 50 of the enemy and wounded scores more, burnt their villages and slaughtered their cattle. I have had two men severely wounded myself. But here we are 100 yards from the Lake, comfortably established and still strong in our bers, guns, and property."

Second letter dated at same place, May 15th:—

"Have just returned from circumnavigating the Lake Victoria; was obliged to fight 4 times. Discovered rivers, gulfs, bays, islands about 300, and the extent, length, breadth and depth of the Lake determined scientifically. * * * I have been nearly starved to death, once nearly drowned, and several times in danger from the savages. Fred Barker is dead from intermittent fever; also a host of gallant blacks. Mabruke, Speke, Ulimengo and Frajalla Christie are of the number. * * * Lady Alice still in good order. Frank Pocock well and strong. Am going to rest a while, then start the expedition for somewhere, have not determined where for yet."

ONE subject, although written to death, revives again after the rains, like a leafless goldmohur, or rather, like the subscriptions, it is always in season. We see before us a vista of dinners, from the stately banquet of the Governmental residence down to the *chota khana* of everyday life. The advantage of our subject is that no two persons agree about dining and dinners. To write upon a subject upon which everyone agrees is obviously a mistake, for, if all agree with us, discussion is at an end. Dinners open out a vast field of argument and difference of opinion, and we hope all will agree with us in this, that in Bombay there is an immense scope for improvement. Far be it from us to despise a good dinner, although we can, if necessary, dine off our old tried friend a cold scraggy leg of mutton Indeed, we should prefer our old friend, if he were accompanied by a salad and supplemented by an omelette, to many a Bombay dinner. But, while on the subject of salads, what Bombay cook can dress one? And as for the tough cross between a pancake and a fritter, is it worthy of the name of omelette?

The every-day Bombay dinner is an abomination in the sight of gods and men, not to speak of women. A fair sample of one commences with a weak compound called soup, the scourings out of a saucepan in which indigestible portions of vegetables are struggling for supremacy, the whole flavoured with the medicinal quality of Harvey's sauce. This is followed by fish rendered watery and tasteless by long immersion in its element. The substantial part is generally either rumpsteak or chops with tomatoes, the latter being ruined by being made into a nasty sauce. In what an endless variety of ways may not tomatoes be dressed! To mention one, tomatoes baked with a piece of butter the size of a four anna piece inserted in the top is a dish fit for a king. What different methods may be employed in cooking vegetables! The potato alone is capable of a thousand variations in treatment. We are inclined to say "boiled, sir! spoiled, sir!" but this is a matter of opinion, and "*de gustibus non est disputandum.*" The succulent onion which Dr. Hewlett and the rest of the learned profession have not yet found to possess poisonous qualities—horrible idea! may it not in its bulb suck up some of the malarious gases floating about Bombay?—is a nourishing and savoury dish. Stewed, with meat gravy, it is most palatable, and yet how rarely does it appear on Bombay dinner tables. The Bombay cook seems totally ignorant of the value of vegetables, although the excellent Crawford Market would supply a French cook with ample materials to make endless varieties of tempting dishes. That capital dish *purée*, which may be made of peas, carrots, beans, &c., it seems never to have entered the head of a Bombay cook to conceive. Again, how little use do we make of macaroni and its satellite vermicelli,—all comprised under the name of *pasta*. We see with delight a movement in the right direction in the introduction into a few houses of macaroni "*a pomi d'oro*," and we trust the good example initiated by a few will be generally followed.

While writing on dinners unctuous memories of a Mayonnaise we partook of when we last visited that well conducted establishment "Mirabeau" in Paris rise up before us. What a Mayonnaise was that! We could not tell what were all the ingredients that went in to make a harmonious whole, but we remember there were gherkins, tomatoes, little bits of whole anchovy, salads of sorts—but why speak of it?—the whole surrounded by a delicious compound which we suspect was made of cream and salad oil. A more accurate description would only tantalize the reader more, and no cook in this island could ever approach that Mayonnaise. We doubt if even we shall look upon its like again. It was an effort of genius cooked by sympathy. The cook at the Mirabeau will doubtless, if you visit that locality, make you a Mayonnaise, but it will not be the Mayonnaise he made for us. While waxing eloquent on the Mayonnaise, we have wandered far from Bombay dinners. Much more might be said about them, but we have pointed out a few improvements which every master or mistress of an establishment might, with very little trouble, inaugurate. Are we too sanguine in hoping that some lovers of the gastronomic art will lighten the burden of our every-day Bombay dinner?

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 24TH SEPT.

AMONG the results of the late bank losses from accommodation bills is a project ventilated by one of the leading joint stock bank managers to establish a sort of Mutual Protection Society for the daily registration of mercantile liabilities. The idea is to create a sort of Clearing House, to which every bank that is a subscriber should transmit a daily list of all the bills of exchange which have been discounted, with the due dates legibly affixed. Ledgers with the alphabetical indices are proposed for the registration of each name, and access to these will of course inform the enquirer at once for what amount any mercantile firm or individual is under engagement. A manager with trustworthy subordinates would have charge of the transactions and records. It is calculated that by this means there could be no extension to a dangerous degree of such transactions as those managed by Collies, and that the amount for which any firm was liable either as drawer, acceptor, or endorser could always be known at a given date. Undoubtedly if the system were adopted and *all* Banks adhered to it, if also the register were carefully inspected at the right times the check would be most effectual. It is quite inconceivable, for instance, that, with such an organisation in existence, any banker would have discounted so many bills for Collie and Co., on some at least of the subsidiary houses. But I hardly expect to see the plan carried out. Suspicious and rash by turns and generally at the wrong time the London bankers delight in a sort of old womanly secretiveness about their own affairs, and I fancy all except the very largest would be most reluctant to exhibit a daily record of their bill transactions to the gaze of prying neighbours. In no trade would this be relished; in banking least of all, some of the business being so confidential in its nature. The Bank of England, I am certain, would never fall in with the arrangement. Next, even if we supposed the project to be in full working operation, I cannot believe the register would be used so regularly as to prevent danger. In smooth times managers would get lax and indifferent, and it is only in such times that a Collie would attempt to do much. And last of all, even if the register were carefully posted up and diligently studied, it is not every bank manager who could make much of it. Everybody, for instance, might have been told by some such means, six months ago, the exact amount of bills running with Collie's name upon them, but how many could have utilised the information? To disentangle the cases in which that firm were drawers from those in which they were acceptors or only endorsers would have been a tedious task, and the mere figures might not have guided any one as to the nature of the transactions, unless the searcher had unusual skill and experience in such matters. Thus, I daresay, nothing will come of the proposal, although at the same time it must be admitted to be both novel and ingenious. It may be said for it that even imperfectly carried out it would be better than nothing, and of course I do not forget that the mere knowledge such an arrangement was in existence would check the would-be manipulators of accommodation bills of the Collie stamp and keep their operations within much narrower limits.

In all other respects the Collie business is practically forgotten. The fugitive Alexander Collie may be at this moment hunted by detectives with a great show of zeal, but he has not been caught and I do not believe will ever be. His brother will be brought up again at the Mansion House next month, and as no evidence of much weight against him personally can be produced will probably be discharged. Both will then drop out of sight as completely as the Davidson and Gordon of the 1857 era. As for the banks the excessive vigilance they displayed under the first shock of the Collie frauds and losses is already giving way to the irresistible trammels of old routine and their discount transactions are pretty much what they always were. There are not many bills to be got, and therefore they take them with tolerable freedom since they must employ their money somehow.

The subject of Indian tariffs has been a good deal discussed here lately, but as it only indirectly bore on cotton matters, I did not think it advisable to break ground on it. On Wednesday however there appeared in the *Times* a very interesting and significant letter, from Mr. Robert H. Elliot, which suggests so much of a novel sort that I think it worth noting. The writer says that really those concerned in the cotton industry here need not trouble themselves about the Indian tariff, since nothing that we can do in India short of crushing out the rising manufacture by a prohibitive excise duty can possibly arrest the natural progress of events. Here is a population of 250,000,000 souls content with wages of 6d. a day, which can of course afford to manufacture more extensively and cheaply than a population of 30,000,000 with wages at 3s. a day. He refers to the paper read by Mr. Hugh Mason of Ashton-under-Lyne in May last before the Society of Arts (which I noticed at the time) and shows that as regards cost of production nearly all the elements are in favour of the Indian manufacturer, even machinery tending to fall under the influence of free competition, while the reported discoveries of coal would, if confirmed, give a still further advantage. Thus, he argues, the success of the Indian manufacturer being certain, it is not worth while for the Government to sacrifice the import duties and create political discontent by imposing fresh taxes. He goes on to say that other English as well as European manufacturers generally must be similarly affected by competition with the cheap labour of the East; and that, unless some unlooked for convulsion should arise, all the wool of our Australian colonies will one day be made up in India for exportation to Europe. In short, he thinks it hardly too much to aver that as regards wool and cotton the English manufacturer with one foot planted in England and the other in India will command the trade of the entire world. And after he has exhausted the labour to be obtained from the teeming population of India he will have some four hundred millions of Chinese to fall back upon. I think Mr. Elliot makes a shrewd estimate of the future when his vision bodies forth English capital employing Indian labour to work up Indian and Egyptian cotton at half the present cost of production. But he forgets two points—the certainty of a rise in the wages of Indian labour under the stimulus of demand, and the chances of a great fall in English wages. The latter would no doubt be gradual, and would for, perhaps, years to come be counteracted by the constant strikes, which would necessarily reduce production, keep up its

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY FROM SIMLA.

SIMLA, 15TH OCT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and suite left here this morning at half-past nine o'clock *en route* for Kumaon, under the usual salute.

THE CHINA DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, 14TH OCT.

Mr. Wade has telegraphed that he has obtained from the Chinese Government the necessary guarantees in respect to the Margary affair, and that Mr. Grosvenor, the second Secretary to the Legation, goes to Yunnan.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has arrived at Turin.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught embarked to-day at Southampton for Gibraltar to take up his new appointment on the staff there.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Prince Bismarck is unwell, and will not therefore accompany the Emperor William to Italy.

RACE FOR MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

The following is the result of the race for the Middle Park Plate :—

Petrarch	1
Madojra	2
Heartebise	3

LONDON, 14TH OCT., *Aft.*

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter.

American arrival prices quieter and weaker.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¾
6 per cent. Rupee Paper	92
4½ do. do.	93
5½ do. do.	98½
Exchange on India	1-9¾
3 per cent. Consols for Account	93¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104½

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

The Market rate of Discount is ½ lower than the Bank rate.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£10,187,500	Dec. £1,625,000
Bills Discounted	£20,937,500	Inc. £1,125,000
Bullion	£25,000,000	Dec. £1,375,000

The sum of £88,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

MR. GIBBS, Member of Council, returns to Bombay from Poona to-day.

ORDERS have, it is stated, been issued in Thibet that no one is to be allowed to cross the Passes between Sikkim and Thibet until Sir R. Temple and his party return to British territory.

THERE seems to be no doubt that the very heavy and continuous rain and floods which occurred in Oodeypoor and the neighbouring countries were in part the causes of the recent flood at Ahmedabad. It was only, we hear, by great exertions that the dams of the great Lake at Oodeypoor were saved.

THE weather in the Neilgherries is at present said to be all that could be desired for the Estates; cloudy with frequent heavy showers. The teas on the Coonoor and Kotagherry sides are looking up wonderfully; and the planters have recovered their spirits, which a short time since were drooping on account of the severe drought.

WE should mention that our missing packet of newspapers came by the last mail, but how the mistake occurred has not been explained. The bags are, we believe, made up and sealed in London and are not opened till after they have been placed on board the mail steamer at Suez when the letters and papers are sorted by the "Sea Sorters."

THE demand for Madras jewellery is becoming excessive. We read that, stimulated by the example of the Gaekwar and Sir Madhava Row, Holkar, the Maharaja of Indore, has requested Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, the Madras jewellers, to supply him, before the Prince of Wales's arrival, with a silver tea and coffee service, swamy pattern. Ceylon has also sent an order to the same firm.

THE captains of six vessels lying in Kurrachee harbour have made a formal representation to the Harbour Master that, if a better light be put up than the present Manora light, which can only be seen from seven to nine miles in ordinary weather, if something can be done in the way of dredging the harbour so that vessels will not drag their anchors as they now do even with very light winds, if vessels be allowed to run at all times into harbour and swing to anchor at once, and if there be a daily time ball at Manora, "we would then consider that the port of Kurrachee will be the best in India"—Prodigious!

LIEUTENANT STEWART, of the 11th Hussars, who arrived in Bombay by the mail on Thursday, and who proceeds to day to Bengal to rejoin his regiment, has spent his eight months' leave to great advantage. Being provided with letters of introduction to Mr. Wade, the English Ambassador, he went to Pekin, and travelled alone through the northern provinces of China and across Mongolia into Russia. Mr. Stewart, we hear, encountered no serious obstacles in his journey, except that the Chinese mob at one place took a fancy to stoning him; and his journey, in the footsteps of Mr. Ney Elias, only cost him £600.

IN forwarding to Government a report of the Acting Collector of Ganjam regarding the mussel shells and pearls found in the Gonnapore river in the Ganjam District, the Madras Board of Revenue observed as follows :—The Board have had the pearls examined by two pearl merchants who state that they are of a very inferior quality and of the description termed "rejected pearls" by the trade. They value the discolored pearls at Rs. 1-8, and consider the whole sample not worth more than Rs. 7. They also state that the shells do not resemble those from which pearls are obtained in Ceylon, and that they have never heard of the existence of pearl oysters in Ganjam. The Board doubt whether, under these circumstances, it would be worth while to send up a professional diver from Tinnevelly. The Collector will be furnished with a file of reports on the pearl banks near Tuticorin.

THE Official Aden News Report from 30th September to 6th October, states that four Egyptian corvettes have sailed from Berbera, in the direction of Cape Guardafui, with troops on board under the command of McKillop Pasha. Four field pieces of Artillery and some mules accompany the Expedition, from which it may be inferred that it is proposed to land somewhere on the African coast. Fewer buggalows are coming from Berbera this season, as they have been pressed to land camels, horses, donkeys, stores, plant, and labourers for building. Sixty-five head of cattle, 3,654 sheep, and 55 cwt of ghee were imported from Berbera and other African ports during September. 23,344 camels entered Aden from the interior of Arabia during the same time with fruit, vegetables, wood, fodder, grain, and drinking water, &c. There was a heavy fall of rain at Steamer Point on 1st October. 80 cents were registered at the Sanatarium Hospital. The storm skirted the Shumshum range and none fell in the crater.

ALLUDING to the coming event, the *Englishman* says:—"There are unmistakable signs in various parts of the European quarter of the city of the expected arrival, at the close of the year, of our illustrious visitor and suite, in the hurried completion of some of our 'public buildings,' and the brushing up of others, and of public squares, statues, &c. It is but seldom we have a Royal visitor amongst us to view our edifices and the few ornamental portions of our city, and it is but natural that we wish to make them look as well as possible on the occasion."—There is a good deal of "brushing up" going on in Bombay just now, and the preparations are in some respects likely to produce great results. Already one of the principal thoroughfares in the Fort—Church Gate Street—has the footpath on each side occupied by men digging holes for tall poles, some of which are fixed in position, and which will assume ultimately the form of triumphal arches extending an indefinite length. Everything in Bombay promises to be "truly grand" in the forthcoming Royal visit.

WE have had an opportunity of seeing a good photograph of the monument raised in Italy to the late Raja of Kolapore who died on his travels in Europe. It will be remembered that, following the Hindoo custom, the body of the late Raja was burnt at the place where he died Cascine in Florence in December 1870. The monument on the spot where the body was burnt, is a very handsome one, a bust surmounted on a broad pedestal under a cupola, the design of which is copied from the cupolas so often seen in Hindoo temples. The likeness is, we believe, excellent. The monument is surrounded with a very handsome iron railing on a stone plinth, and the whole makes a very effective memorial of a man who was one of the foremost of the modern Princes of India. The following is the inscription on the monument:—

Monumento
eretto al Principe di K lapoor
alle Cascine di Firenze
nel luogo ove venne
eseguita la cremazione
del d'lui cadavere
nel Decembre 1870.

THE *Pioneer* tells the following story of an adventurer who pretends to have come from Persia :—"If rumour be correct, more than one official in these provinces of high office and of high reputation for sagacity and Indian wisdom has been the subject of an amusing hoax. A Persian gentleman of good address and fluent speech, some six or seven months ago, honoured several stations in the N. W. P. with his presence. He spoke well of himself, and men began to speak well of him. He gave himself out to be the cousin of the Shah of Persia, and rejoiced in the euphonious name of Prince Mirza Mahomed Raza. He produced several English letters, and a lapsed passport which had been vised in Russia, and Turkey, and at Calcutta. In the face of such evidence as this, could any doubts arise as to the fluent oriental being other than he styled himself? To be visited by the Shah himself is an honor reserved for the crowned heads of Europe, but the cousin of the Shah is a person to be spoken of with reverence, and entertained with thankfulness. Commissioners welcomed the wandering stranger. They granted him interviews, they lent him horses and carriages, they testified to his merit in written testimonials, and charged district officers to show him every attention, and find him *vussud* and shooting. District officers be found in turn no less accommodating and affable; a few who knew anything of the internal affairs of Persia might have felt some suspicions arise at the ignorance of their visitor as to his own country. The Chief Justice of all Persia might be reasonably expected to know somewhat of Persian law and Persian politics. But the travelling foreigner had very little to say in such matters, and that little was frequently wrong. The man, however, was accredited from high authorities, and it is a delicate matter to assert that one's superiors are the victims to an imposture. The bubble at last has burst. A circular from the Foreign Office warns all Local Governments and Administrations to be on their guard against the 'Prince.' So far from being a cousin of the Shah, he is not even connected with him by the remotest ties of blood. Instead of being the Chief Justice of all Persia, he is an adventurer who landed in India seven years ago, and has been disowned by the Persian authorities. The lesson to take, that it does not do in India to take stray visitors to be whatever they choose to call themselves; or entertain foreigners in the hope that they may turn out to be angels."

WRITING of the prospects of the crops in Bengal, the *Englishman* says :—"The prospects in all parts of the country were splendid up to the middle of September; it was rather the case that complaints had been made in some places of too much rain, and damage was actually caused by inundation in Tippera, Chittagong, and in other districts. But it now seems that as the rains began early this year, so they have broken up early, and that especially in Behar, where there was a scarcity of crops in 1874, the rains have ceased so early as to create considerable apprehensions for the future of the winter harvest. The reports from Shahabad are very gloomy, but in that district the cultivators are fortunately said to help themselves of the irrigation which is supplied to them by the Son canal. For Bhoot a great deal of rain is wanted; in Sitamarhi the rainfall up to date is only twenty-five inches, hardly more than half the average required for a favourable season; in the Gaya, Saran, and Champaran districts the crops are parched, and have been seriously injured from want of rain; and the same complaint is made from all the districts of the Bhagalpur division. On the other hand, it must be remembered, that the autumn crop of maize and millets all over Behar has been excellent, and that the winter rice crops of 1874 and the spring crops of 1875 were all that could be desired. In Behar it is the spring crops, the wheat, barley, and pulses, and the autumn crops, the maize and millets, that form the staple food of the poorer classes; and in Bengal the prospects of the great rice crops although they would be improved by rain, are still very encouraging. In the lower delta and the litoral districts of Bengal, comprising the greater part of Midnapur, Jessore, Bakarganj, Noakhali, Chittagong, and Orissa the land is always thoroughly moist from inundation, and this year there has been no want of rain, and the whole area of the country presents now an unbroken sheet of waving green. We may expect a magnificent rice outturn from Eastern Bengal. The great granary of Northern Bengal, comprising the huge rice-fields of Dinajpur, Maldah, Bogra, Rajshahi, and Rangpur, is also certain to yield a lavish harvest, and it is from this part of Bengal that the deficiencies of Behar must be mostly met.

ALLUDING to an article in the *Friend of India*, the *Indian Daily News* writes as follows :—"The *Friend of India* publishes some remarks on the ferocious spirit of Anglo-Indian journals, which do not strike us as being well thought out. After complaining that the sentiment of aggressive hostility against the nations of the East is too frequently found in the Indian Press, our contemporary goes on to say :—'That we can crush both Burmah and China in a few weeks' campaign is sufficient reason why we should be slow to go to war with either.' Now, it does seem to us that foolish observations of this sort betray an extraordinary ignorance of the reasons which justify an appeal to arms. Nations go to war with one another either on provocation from which nothing else will take out the sting, or because a lesson is needed, which can be taught in no other way. The sentiment that it is cowardly to strike a weak man belongs essentially to personal and individual relations, and has nothing whatever to do with national relations. It is cowardly to strike a weaker man, because the law provides suitable punishment for any offence that he may have committed, and because in taking the law into his own hands, any injured man would inevitably import strong prejudices into the performance. In the case of nations, however, considerations of the same kind hardly come to play, and war is the only means whereby any punishment can be inflicted at all; and not only is a powerful State justified in punishing a weaker one, but often a reasonable chastisement keeps the weaker State from committing greater wrong. In all our past relations with savage eastern nations, we have shown a weak forbearance which seems to have been greatly misunderstood. Where forbearance of this kind has led to tragedies which would have been avoided, if our conduct had been more firm, the forbearance has been a clear blunder. We do not suppose that any decent Indian journal counsels war with China or Burmah from any special blood-thirstiness. For our own part, we may say that we have sometimes thought that war would have been a rather better way out of our recent disgraces than the performances of some of our envoys and ministers; and we have been led to think so, not from any particular thirst for glory, but by the consideration that a stitch in time saves nine. It seems very probable that if a little more firmness had been shown in our dealings with China and Burmah, better guarantees would have been secured for future peace. As matters have turned out, there is no saying when all Englishmen and Englishwomen in China might not be suddenly massacred.

A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your issue of the 11th instant, which I have just had an opportunity of seeing, owing to my absence from Bombay, contains an article in which Mr. J. N. de Fonseca is represented as being the promoter of the Tivim-Colvalla Canal scheme. I hope you will allow me to contradict, through your valuable journal, this statement which is incorrect. The project was set on foot about four years ago, and the long felt necessity of having this canal opened, as also the advantages the country would derive therefrom, were fully represented to the Government at the time when the energetic Viscount of S. Januario was at the head, quite independently of Mr. Fonseca who only lately returned to Goa, by the inhabitants of the two provinces which expect to be more benefitted by the use of this canal—viz., Bardez and Pernem. From these facts you will see that the information upon which you based your statement, apparently on good faith, is far beyond the truth.

Oct. 15. FAIR PLAY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS BY THE LAST MAIL.—The gentleman of the name of Mr. Charles Currey, who arrived by the last mail steamer, is not the energetic Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and late Chairman of the Bombay Town Council.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, PUNCH MAHAL.—The statement copied from the *Deccan Herald* that Mr. Henry Prescott has been appointed Superintendent of Police, Punch Mahals, is, we have the best authority for stating, incorrect.

THE CHEATING CASE.—The case in which an Eurasian named Brandon and two Parsees are charged with cheating was called at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, when the prisoners were remanded to the Common Jail to await a further hearing of the case.

TORTURE.—A buggy walla was charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday, with having cruelly ill-used his horse by using it while in an unfit state. The charge was preferred by the Police, by whom it was sustained before Mr. Nana Morojee, who fined the prisoner Rs. 10.

PLYING GHARRIES IN AN UNAUTHORIZED PLACE.—Six rickla-wallas were yesterday fined one rupee each by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having plied their gharries for hire in an unauthorized placed.—Three others were fined eight annas each by his Worship for the same offence.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, a man named Syed Antee was brought up and charged with having assaulted a woman named Kaseena. The charge having been proved before Mr. W. Webb, before whom the case was heard, he fined the defendant Rs. 10.

A CASE DISCHARGED.—A prisoner named Kassea Rajah was brought up at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of the police with having carried a number of passengers in his boat in excess of the number permitted by his license. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was fined one rupee by his Worship.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Abba Rakmah, a Hindoo, who was described as having been fifteen times in the Common Jail, and twenty-one times in the House of Correction, was brought up at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, and charged, on remand, with having stolen a red pugree with a gold border, belonging to Bhickoo Succaram. The charge having been proved, his Worship committed the prisoner to the next ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by H. M.'s 20th Regiment Bombay N. I., on the General Parade Ground, at 5-30 P. M. to-day :—

Lancers	Cremorne	Coote.
Overture	Italians in Algeria	Rossini.
Valse	L'Adieu	Smelling.
Selection	Reminiscence of Rossini	Godfrey.
Galop	Flick and Flock	Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSAULT.—Purbhoo Khaisoo, a blacksmith, was yesterday convicted before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of having assaulted a rickla-walla, named Peer Mahomed Jumadar, under the following circumstances :—The defendant and three others went in the plaintiff's rickla to Loharchawl where they got out, and without paying their fare, ran away. The plaintiff pursued them and caught the defendant who then assaulted him. His Worship directed the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 6, and that if recovered Rs. 3 of the fine should be paid to the plaintiff.

A SERIES OF THEFTS.—Mabrook Nuseeba was brought up at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate of Police, on four separate charges of theft. The prisoner was a Seedee and was described on the charge sheet as a vagrant. The first charge preferred against him was that of stealing a cotton quilt belonging to Govind Puka, the second that of stealing a copper dish belonging to Fazul Jan Mahomed, the third that of stealing a copper dish and plate from Fazul Waljee, the remaining charge was that of having been found in the illegal possession of a silver anklet. This latter charge was, like the first, dismissed. The prisoner being known to the police, and having been found guilty on the second and third charges, he was sent to jail for twelve months with hard labour.

A GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT.—Our French fellow-citizens have paid the Prince of Wales a very graceful compliment by getting out from France special and elaborate decorations for the French Bank. These decorations, which were sent out from the head-quarter office of the Comptoir d'Escompte at Paris, are, we are informed, very pretty and appropriate, and no expense has been spared in rendering them worthy of the Royal visitor in whose honour they are to be used. Some of the decorations are in gas, and, when illuminated, will display the Prince's feathers, plumes and the motto "*Ich dien*," and the words "Prince de Galle." There are also, we hear, several national (French) emblems, &c., while the pillars and walls of the Bank will be decked out with festoons, banners, &c. On the departure of the Prince the decorations will be sent on to Calcutta, to be used at the Bank there when His Royal Highness arrives at the "City of Palaces."

"ONE THING NEEDFUL."—A very good suggestion, which we have no hesitation in recommending, has been made regarding the furnishing of a letter-box at the European General Hospital. It is only natural to suppose that the patients, like all other people, would be glad to communicate with their friends, and the means of transmitting such communications follows as a necessary consideration. At present there is a pillar box outside the hospital compound, in the public street, but when people are confined to their beds or in their rooms, they cannot be sure to find this depository for letters, unless they choose to risk their epistles in the hands of the hospital servants or native coolies, whose propensity to take off the stamps renders such a mode of transmission unadvisable. It would be well if the hospital authorities provided a letter-box to be kept in different wards at certain appointed hours for the reception of letters, &c. This would ensure safety, and the patients would be saved much of the inconvenience they now experience in having to ask visitors to act as letter-carriers for them.

A MILK-SELLER FINED FIFTY RUPEES.—Adulterated milk has been a great trouble to residents in Poona. We are glad therefore that Major Spens has several times punished a milk-seller who was convicted of selling adulterated milk. Govind Tookaram, a milk-seller at Kirkee, was fined fifty rupees for this offence. If, as it is said, disease is propagated by adulterated milk, the offence cannot be too severely punished. We have no doubt that much of the sickness among children is caused by the unwholesome mixture sold in the bazaars. We hope that other magistrates will punish as severely the milk-sellers who are brought before them for this offence.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE HINDUSTANI THEATRE.—All who understand the Hindustani language should pay a visit to the Pandal on the Esplanade, where Hindustani plays are performed on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, by a Parsee Company from Bombay. The stage arrangements, scenery, and acting are the same as in European theatres, the dialogue is in Hindustani, and the orchestra native music. The plays are popular Hindustani stories dramatised and cut into acts and scenes; thrilling melodramas, with fairies and ghouls to act the part of *Deus ex machina*, and plenty of smart comedy running through the piece. The Hindustani language lends itself very readily to the stage, sounding as it does in recitative, *double entendre*, and proverbial sayings. Though the prices of admission are high for a purely native entertainment, the theatre is every night thronged by crowds of natives of all castes and creeds who seem to enjoy the satire which is levelled unsparingly at their foibles. This is the first local attempt, so far as we know, to clothe the European drama, in an Oriental dress, and we are glad to see it so successful.—*Madras Mail.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES' ARRIVAL.

AN EPIGRAM.

In days gone by, upon Colaba beach
The people flocked, a mighty *whaie* to see;
But when the *Prince of Wales* these shores shall reach,
Ten thousand fold the wond'ring crowds shall be!

H. W. B.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

17TH OCT.—21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

7-30 A. M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion. 11-0 A.M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 310 and 348. 5-30 P.M.—Litany. 6-0 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 181, 176 and 279. The Offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAYS.—Monday, 18th Oct.—S. Luke the Evangelist. 7-30 A. M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagaon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-3 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement published to-day of a Concert in aid of the Strangers' Home, which will be held on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at the Town Hall.

The merits of this charitable Home are too well known in Bombay to need any description of the practical good it is doing, suffice it to say that all classes—clergymen, officers, merchants and mechanics have found and can still find shelter within its hospitable walls.

It is more than six years since the Philharmonic Society gave the last of its interesting concerts and since that time we have had no part singing with the exception of Mr. Schmuck's Mass arranged for men's voices, which was sung at a Concert in aid of the Strangers' Home in 1872. We look forward with pleasure, therefore, to the performance of the Glee Society, which already numbers some 40 voices, and is making rapid progress under the able conductorship of Mr Locke Gray, our new organist. We trust the Concert will be well attended for the sake of the Strangers' Home, which is much in want of assistance.

THE GRAND DUCHESS FAN, a most acceptable offering to a Lady for the Hot Weather. Rs. 5-8, at Watson & Company's, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

PRIVATE ENTREE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND AT THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEES.

THE following list of persons having the Private Entree at Government House and at the Governor's Levees is published for general information :—

The Chief Justice.
The Commander-in-Chief and his Personal Staff.
The Bishop of Bombay.
The Roman Catholic Bishop.
Members of Council
Judges of the High Court.
The Naval Commander-in-Chief (or in his absence, the Senior Naval Officer), and his Flag Lieutenant.
Additional Members of Council (past and present).
The Commissioner in Sind.
Civilians of the First Class.
Major-Generals and their Aide-de-Camps and all Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
Rear-Admirals and their Flag Lieutenants, and all Naval Officers above the rank of Rear-Admiral.
The Resident at Aden.
The Resident in the Persian Gulf.
The Advocate-General.
Revenue Commissioners.
Commissioner of Customs.
Secretaries to Government.
The Judicial Commissioner in Sind
The Archdeacon of Bombay.
Officers Commanding Brigades.
The Adjutant-General of the Army.
The Quarter-Master General of the Army.
The Surgeon-General, British Medical Department.
The Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.
Consuls-General.
The Director of Public Instruction.
Chief Engineers for Irrigation and Railways.
Survey and Settlement Commissioners.
The Commissary General.
The Judge Advocate-General.
The Inspector-General of Ordnance.
The Controller of Military Accounts.
The Accountant General.
The Collector and Judge of the District (in their District).
The Mint Master.
The Superintendent of Army Clothing.
The Superintendent of Marine.
The Inspector General of Registration.
The Inspector-General of Jails.
The Sanitary Commissioner.
The Conservator of Forests of the District (in his District).
The Superintendent of Government Telegraph.
The Post-Master-General.
The Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon.
The Oriental Translator to Government.
The Municipal Commissioner (in Bombay).
The Commissioner of Police (in Bombay).
The Chairman of the Municipal Corporation (in Bombay).
The First Judge of Presidency Court of Small Causes (in Bombay).
The Chief Magistrate of the Town of Bombay (in Bombay).
The Sheriff of Bombay (in Bombay).
Consuls (in Bombay).

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending the 6th instant are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—River on 4th at Kotri 40 inches higher than on same date last year. Harvest begun in Jerruck and Shahbandar divisions. Crop prospects fair.

Shikarpur.—Slight rain in talukas Mehar, Tigar, Kakar on 27th ultimo. Gaj water reached Kukar taluka. River 12 feet 8 inches, being 6 feet 3 inches higher than last year. All canals full, and breaches reported in taluka Nasirabad as causing considerable damage. Disease among horses in taluka Larkana.

Hyderabad.—River still at an unusual height; water no longer required for crops.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather cooler; rabi operations progressing favourably.

Ahmedabad.—Crops good, except in villages along the Sabarmati.

Kaira.—Crops and public health good.

Surat.—Seventeen cholera cases at Pardi.

Broach.—Rice, kodra and bajri ready; jowari being sown.

Khandesh.—State of kharif and cotton as before. Cattle disease in Edlabad Petha.

Nasik.—Agricultural prospects fair; cholera decreasing.

Tanna.—Rain 14; total 113·77. Agricultural prospects fair. Cholera still slightly prevailing in 4 talukas.

Poona.—Crops in same condition as before. Cholera has not quite disappeared.

Ahmednagar.—Kharif crops fair, sowing of rabi progressing. Cholera in 7 talukas; cases 79, deaths 35.

Sholapur.—Cholera in Malsiras taluka.

Satara.—Crops injured by excessive rain partially improving; sowing of rabi generally in progress. Slight cholera.

Belgaum.—Rain much wanted. Cholera continues.

Dharwar.—Rain 42; total 25·20. Kharif crops much in want of rain; its scarcity has prevented cotton sowing in some places. Cholera prevails in 19 villages.

Kanara.—Rice harvest continues in Karwar.

Kaladgi.—Kharif and rabi crops well. Cholera continues; 55 deaths.

Rajkot.—Crops good; no change in weather.

Wadhwan.—Crops good; 2 deaths from cholera in Lisori District.

Baroda.—Cotton and kharif crops healthy; accounts from Umrely satisfactory. Public health good.

Colaba. (Report for the week ending the 4th instant). Rain 72; total 101·78. Cholera slightly prevails in one taluka. Rice crops in good condition.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 28th ultimo.) Rain 67. Crops being harvested. Cholera decreasing.

General Remarks.—Prospects good. Monsoon coming to an end. More rain still wanted in the Southern Mahratta Country, where crops have suffered for want of it.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Abdool Currim Moolla Abdool Cadur, formerly a general merchant, now unemployed.

Eleanor Collins, widow of Sergeant William Collins, late of the Bombay Artillery, a matron of the Byculla Schools Hospital.

Goolam Nubee Lala Meeya, formerly a dealer in cloth, now a servant in the employ of kagdee Mahomedbhoy Hamidbhoy.

Hunseez Premjee Metha, a servant in the employ of Dwarkadass Goverdhun.

Lelljee Hemraz, formerly a general merchant, now unemployed.

Bhojraj Dawjee, who lately traded in partnership with Pachoo Tcasey, Dairaz Visram, Heera Gopall, Moorar Heerjee, Mowjee Waljee, and Jetsey Poonja, under the name and firm of Pachoobhoy Tessey and Company, as a general merchant.

Jaithabhoy Sutram, a cotton merchant.

Veersey Natha who lately traded in partnership with Assaria Pacharia, Dewsey Nagsey, and Koorpal Thobun, under the name and firm of Veersey Assaria, as a general merchant.

Ludwig Adolphus Blascheck, formerly trading as a merchant under the name of A. Blascheck and Company, and lately as partner in the Bombay Branch of the Austrian Trading Company.

Bapoobhoy Bunnoobhoy, a cook.

Essabai (*alias* Succoobhoy), widow of the late Shamjee Seedejee Andlay, a milk-vendor.

Goolam Hoossein bin Mahomed Hoosein, and Dadoo Meeya bin Mahomed Hoosein, the first-named insolvent is a servant in the employ of Harroon Lutiff, and the second a native doctor.

Perozshaw Jamsetjee Curawalla, formerly a broker, now unemployed.

Calidass Nursey, who lately traded in partnership with Tokursey Purshotum under the name of Tokursey Calidas-s, now unemployed.

Sittaram Juggonath, English writer, now unemployed.

Bhaidass Goverdhundass, lately a manager of the Victoria Theatre, now unemployed.

Samuel Salomjee, an engineer.

Nanabhoy Bomanjee Dulall, formerly a broker, now unemployed.

Tribhowandass Wagjee, formerly a cotton broker and speculator, at present unemployed.

Manocklall Tribhowondass, a broker in decorated cloth.

John Joseph de Mello, a clerk in the Oriental Bank.

Manockjee Hormusjee Antia, formerly a receiver in the Bombay Municipality, and now a worker in canes.

Enoos Meeya bin Mohamed, a boatman.

Cassum Fuckir Mahomed, a hawker in piece goods.

Pestonjee Framjee Bharoocha, formerly a timber merchant, now a house broker.

Goolabchund Nurseydass, formerly a hundi speculator, now a mehta in the employ of Messrs. Knoop and Co.

George Mathew, a contractor.

Lois Francis Viegas, formerly an English writer, now unemployed.

Hasson Noor Mahomed, a butcher.

Luckmidass Lsljee, a piece goods merchant.

Hora Sullamanjee Ebramjee, a Loading Inspector in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Bawa Sah vulled Dada Nucadum, Mahomed vulled Dada Muccadum, and Esoob vulled Dada Muccadum, formerly employed as khullassees in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Narayen Ramjee and Narayen Jeewanjee, carpenters.

Sullimon vulled Mahomed, Sarrabsee, and Mooroombee, the first named insolvent is a boatman, the second a pensioner, and the third a labourer.

Ladjee Guffoor, Hasson Chanda, and Rembase wife of Ladjee Guffoor, milk-vendors.

Mulleckjee Keekabhoy, a petty merchant.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—for Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further testimony see the opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice and with the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in a remarkable degree the finest aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London and Port Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

(*Madras Mail*, October 13.)

EVEN those who have had such abundant experience as to have learnt to look with comparative unconcern on domestic anxieties incidental to Anglo-Indian life, will hardly fail to feel sympathy for the Princess of Wales, who yesterday morning bade farewell to her husband at Calais, and saw him depart on the long journey to the East, to encounter dangers may be that we wot not of, to incur great fatigue, and to run many a risk. Married in March 1863, she has never been separated more than a fortnight at a time from her husband and the eight months of comparative solitude now before her, must needs be fruitful of much anxiety on his account. Everything that loyal solicitude can devise will be done to protect the Prince from harm; but it cannot be denied that to a man of his full habit of body, and of his exalted station, the tour which he has now commenced may be inimical to health, and even dangerous to life. A sense of public duty, and a laudable desire to see the splendid Empire over which he will in all human probability some day rule, have prompted him to take the present journey, and unless public opinion greatly misunderstand her, the Princess has cordially approved of his doing what is calculated to knit closer the ties between England and her grandest Dependency. But when the farewell came to be uttered, and the railway carried out of sight, the loved form of him who is the sunshine of her existence, the Princess must have been caused pangs that most Anglo-Indians have full means of understanding. May it be her happy fortune to be able in the summer to welcome back the Prince, and to find him the stronger and even happier for the duty he will have then discharged.

THE FOREST CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

(*Pioneer.*)

SIMLA, 11th October.

THE second general meeting of the Forest Conference was held on Thursday, 7th October. On the previous day, Mr. Horsley had touched on forest rights in Khandeish, and the subject was continued on Thursday by Mr. Amery, N. W. P., who read an able paper on the general question of forest rights. Dismissing the term *privilege* as being unsuitable, he classed all rights as alienable or unalienable. He passed on to the case of the Bheels in the Satpura Forests of Khandeish. For those semi-brutal tribes he would set apart a certain fixed area of forest in which they should enjoy rights, subject only to the condition of paying their quota for the benefit of having a good government, and he thought that in course of time these men might prove a most useful class of forest subordinates. With reference to the question of prescriptive rights, for two popular notions—1st, "That private individuals or communities can acquire rights by prescription in public lands;" 2ndly, "That the public can acquire rights by prescription in public lands," were in his opinion utterly opposed to the law, and gave his reason for this view. Mr. Amery then discussed the various kinds of rights now exercised, and showed whether they were immediately alienable, or temporarily or permanently inalienable, instancing among others the *Tounggya* rights in British Burmah, and those enjoyed under the land settlement of Bengal. He concluded by recommending the abrogation of all alienable rights, on the ground that they were individual monopolies of State property, and he would limit all inalienable rights to those expressly specified in settlement records, placing such restrictions upon their enjoyment as might be expedient. Mr. Amery was in favour of having the legal status of all rights clearly defined, and this he said rested with the Government.

In the discussion which followed, Captain Wood averted to the case of the Oudh talookdars, and after a few remarks by Major Repton, Messrs. Horsley, Gibson and Shuttleworth, Dr. Brandis spoke at some length on the origin of forest rights in Europe. These had originated in a great variety of ways, some from distinct grants, others from immemorial custom, but it was a mistake to suppose that no rights were fixed by any settlement or by record were to be taken into account, and herein he differed from Mr. Amery. Dr. Brandis believed in India we must recognise others. He ended by saying that the question was a very weighty one, and must be taken up by men of wider experience.

Mr. Bagshawe (N. W. P.) then read a short paper on the Demarcation of forests in the Kangra Valley, Punjaur, with special reference to the forest rights in what he termed the 2nd and 3rd class areas. The 1st class included those forest areas which, though under the control of Government, were subject to certain rights; the 2nd class included the waste land which had been made over in full proprietary right (except the right to sell) to the different *Khattis*. The rights here belong to the community of zemindars and are transferred or sold with the lands. In the 3rd class forests rights are practically unlimited, but were made inalienable, a limitation which was calculated to prevent these areas becoming denuded. In the 2nd class forests, there are fixed rights on the timber, but grass is allowed, in return for which concession the people bind themselves down to aid the forest officer in keeping out fire, and to respect the strict conservation of certain portions of this forest area. These rights are all recorded in the settlement register, and any infraction of the rules is punished by fine. Mr. Bagshawe intimated that a good deal more information on various points connected with these rights would be necessary with a view to their permanent settlement.

Some conversation ensued in which Dr. Schlich and others took part, and then Dr. Brandis discussed the question of reserved and unreserved forests in different parts of India, explained the system of communal forests in France, and stated most emphatically that nothing would be better calculated to improve the moral and material condition of the people than the establishment of communal forests out here in India. At the same time, this result could not be attained at present, but its accomplishment would probably have to be handed down to posterity.

Some further discussion ensued in which Dr. Schlich remarked that State forests should be worked so as to yield the highest possible interest on the capital invested—a theory totally at variance with the whole system of French forestry

northern banks of the Attrek. In preparing for this new march special attention will be directed to the exclusion of men of weaker constitutions who are unfit for steppe campaigning; the allowance of rusks will be increased to 2lb per man per diem; and, lastly, preserved meats will be served out to the force in case of a reduction of the supply of fresh meat owing to some unforeseen accident, such as actually occurred on the last campaign, when, on the appearance of the Tekkes, who were mistaken by the shepherds for marauders, a flock of sheep following a few marches behind the detachment were driven off into the desert, where they were only discovered after a fortnight's search, the soldiers' rations, having been reduced in the meantime from one pound to half a pound of sheep fat.

"It is proposed to move towards the Attrek as soon as the great heats have moderated, and while the men are resting and supplies are being collected the camels will have time to recover.

"The Usboi explorers also returned safely direct to Krasnovodsk, having executed the task assigned to them. The whole extent of the Usboi from Sara-Kamish to the Caspian Sea has been surveyed and mapped. During the advance to Izdi no inhabitants were seen, but deputations of Tekkes frequently presented themselves to Major-General Lomakin. The first arrived at Igdi on the 22nd of June, and consisted of several Tekke Khans, who came to tender their allegiance and submission and offer their services. More Turkomans joined the detachment on the return march at the well of Arvat on the 3rd and 4th of July, bringing for sale carpets, flour, and other provisions; sheep were also driven in and a regular bazaar established.

"The impression produced by the march of our detachment into the heart of the country was favourable; tranquillity prevailed in the steppe; and 500 Persians freed from Khivan bondage returned home, passing through the Tekke oasis opposite Bek-tepeh.

At Djamala a deputation of Akmal Tekke Turkomans, led by Muhammed-Ali-Kszi, accompanied by some more Khans and elders, waited on the General. In this way Russian relation with the Tekke tribe have gained a more friendly character, and more Turkomans now visit Krasnovodsk than heretofore. Six have even gone to Baku."

(To the Editor of the "Times,")

Sir,—"A Student of Central Asia Politics" having taken occasion to resume the correspondence of August last, and referring to me in the long letter which you inserted yesterday, I must claim the indulgence of a small space for a reply. The facts which he adduces and which have from time to time appeared in the *Journal de St Petersbourg* as well as in the *Invalide*, are all, indeed, perfectly correct; not so, however, his commentaries, and it is to these that I would now draw attention. He argues, as every one will understand, that by such expeditions as General Lomakin's into the Turkoman steppes the Russians are solely endeavouring to effect substantial improvements in their communications; and as, again, every one will understand him, he implies more than one line of communication in the direction in which the Russian column has been manœuvring.

What, then, are these lines of communication from the Caspian which General Lomakin is endeavouring to secure? I must be pardoned for saying so, but it seems to me that "A Student, &c.," has a somewhat hazy notion of the Russian requirements in this respect, as well as of the general features of the Turkoman country.

But to proceed in order. The expedition was the "usual" summer manœuvre in the steppes, to which the small scientific party was tacked by the Geographical Society, availing itself of this annual expedition, the primary object of the military expedition was not, and the *Invalide* has not pretended that it was, the exploration of the old bed of the Oxus, although it certainly served that purpose on the occasion of its march as far as Izdy. The object may not have been the immediate capture of Merv. I did not say that that capture was intended this year or the next. At the same time, it was not necessary, as "A Student, &c.," deems it to be, to clear a single line of route to Khiva with 1,000 men and four pieces of artillery. As you correctly state it in your leader, it was undertaken by the Russians in order "to keep their hands in, and to see what the steppes are like;" after which it was intended to proceed to the Attrek to continue the survey prosecuted last year, as will be remembered, some 80 miles or more in the direction of Merv. The expedition lost too much time, and the continuance of the work is put off to next year. There seems to be some misapprehension on the geographical side of the question. I will endeavour to remove this by explaining that the line along the old bed of the Oxus is not the most formidable stretch of arid sand in the world. It is true it is arid, and the diversion of the waters of the Oxus, at the sacrifice of Khiva, will rehabilitate it; but the "most formidable stretch" is that from Izdywall southwards to the Attrek and to the Kuren-dagh. Now, I never supposed that the expedition was intended to proceed direct towards Merv from Izdy. I knew that it was to have returned to Mollah Kheri, and to march first to Chikishliar, at the mouth of the Attrek, and thence up stream reconnitring the route to Merv. "A Student" seems to suppose that the route to Merv lies straight as the crow flies from Krasnovodsk by Izdy [A certain daily journal has referred to the "walls of Izdy"], and he assumes that in marching to Merv from the Attrek the Russians would have to pass through Persian territory. On this I will observe that they would simply march along the line of Turkoman forts under the Northern slopes of the Attrek, quite outside Khorassan, through a very fertile country, moistened by the clouds from the Caspian, which collect over the summits of the mountains, and pass through a country belonging to Turkomans who have already declared themselves well affected towards Russia, who have offered her their allegiance and a co-operating body of 500 horsemen. A military strategist cannot fail to see at a glance that a Russian line of military operation along the Kuren-dagh flanks Persia on the north, threatens to turn her from the east at Meshed, while it also serves as an efficient check on the Turkomans and as a measure towards the completion of the process of circumvallation, now further necessitated by the Caucasus troops having stepped into the fields far south of the Oxus. I can well imagine the desire of "A Student of Central Asia Politics" to set himself right with the public in regard to views and statements which seemed to have been sufficiently controverted, but I really cannot comprehend his reason in doing his very utmost to promote the cause of Russian aggression in Asia, unless, indeed, he thinks as I do—concluding that all who have studied the question and have followed Russian progress in the East since the fall of Khiva must acknowledge that the completion of that conquest by the occupation of Merv is her present object in that direction, and that this object will most assuredly be accomplished. I think it therefore becomes a matter for useful discussion, allowing, as you do in your leader of to-day, the importance of that position, that steps, or if any, the British Government should take to secure our Indian Empire from any danger which might accrue from having a point of such value as Merv occupied by an Empire having at her disposal the most formidable army in the world. Are we to remain in India on the defensive, as at present, persevering in our policy of "masterly inactivity," until we are called upon to increase our Indian army by one-fourth, or are we to throw forward outposts and vedettes—the latter in shape of political agents—beyond our present frontier, as precautionary measures, and for the purpose of keeping us thoroughly informed of any further Russian movements towards India, so that in the case of any necessity arising we may have time to prepare for any contingency that may occur?

With Merv, Samarkand, Kokand, and Kashgar at no distant period occupied by Russia, the condition of our relations with Beloochistan, Afghanistan, and Cashmere must become of vital importance to the proper defence of India, as through these countries pass the different routes leading to our possessions.

Should a discussion on this subject be permitted in *The Times*, I trust that the silly terms of "Russophobist," "Alarmist," &c., which have been so freely applied to all those who look a little beyond the present into Central Asian affairs may be omitted.

I remain, your obedient servant,

London, Sept. 23. HENRY GREEN, Major General.

THE QUEEN'S WARNING TO YACHTSMEN.

(The Times, Sept. 20.)

We approach with reluctance a matter which has probably occupied the minds of many of Her Majesty's subjects during the past week or two, but now, it is only with a view of clearing up some not unnatural misapprehensions which, to judge from the discussions raised elsewhere, seem to prevail. As we stated on Friday, Colonel Ponsonby has, by command of Her Majesty, addressed the following letter to Lord Exeter, the Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club:—"It has appeared in the course of the recent inquiry at Gosport that it is a common practice for private yachts to approach the Royal Yatch when Her Majesty is on board, from motives of loyalty or curiosity. It is evident that such a proceeding must at all times be attended with considerable risk, and in Summer, when the Solent is crowded with vessels, such manœuvres are at once extremely dangerous. The Queen has, therefore, commanded me to request that you will kindly assist Her Majesty in making known to all owners of yachts how earnestly the Queen hopes that this practice, which may lead to lamentable results, should be discontinued." It is important to note the exact words of this communication, that it may not be construed as carrying more than it says, and as prejudging a question which still awaits decision. Setting aside for the moment all points which are fairly open to debate, it will scarcely be denied that such a warning as that conveyed in Colonel Ponsonby's letter is urgently needed. It was stated at both inquests that just before the fatal collision between the Alberta and the Mistletoe two vessels approached within a very short distance of the Alberta, and, having saluted Her Majesty, bore up and passed clear just as the officers of the Royal Yacht were making preparations to alter their course in order to avoid them. Moreover, the officers of the Royal Yacht declared that they had frequently been embarrassed by similar practices on former occasions. We fear it must be admitted that this practice—the danger of which it scarcely needs the lesson of the late accident to teach—is due much more to curiosity than to loyalty, though Colonel Ponsonby courteously gives the first place to the more worthy motive. Be this as it may, we need scarcely point out how unpleasant it must be for a lady to be mobbed anywhere, and that it is to the less unpleasant, though more a matter of course and of every-day occurrence, if the lady be a Queen. But to be mobbed at sea, where a line of Horse Guards cannot clear a passage, and where the movements of her loyal subjects are at the mercy of the winds and waves, is not only highly inconvenient to Her Majesty, but dangerous to her and her subjects. Taking the letter, then, as it stands, the case is clear and simple enough. A public inquiry has been held, caused it is true by a lamentable accident, which we are convinced no one more sincerely deplores than Her Majesty herself. That inquiry discloses the existence of a practice not very praiseworthy in itself and highly dangerous to Her Majesty and to all parties concerned. We may be quite sure that Her Majesty will, in the future, take care that the safety of her subjects is not endangered by any recklessness or want of vigilance on board the Royal Yacht; but in the meanwhile, it being evident that the risk run by the yachts themselves is often unwarrantably great, she very naturally makes known her wish that yachtsmen should for their part do what they can to avoid a danger which without their co-operation no efforts of the officers of the Royal Yacht will suffice to avert.

If we could for a moment suppose, as seems in some quarters to have been hastily done, that it was intended by this letter to convey a rebuke to Mr. Heywood, or to lie upon him the blame of the late lamentable accident, we should be forced to regard the communication as both ungracious and ill-timed. But it is manifest that such is not the case. It was clearly brought out in the evidence that Mr. Heywood had ordered his course to be shaped for Ryde, and that neither he nor any of his party betrayed any undue curiosity or obtrusive loyalty when the Royal Yacht was announced as approaching. It has not yet been clearly decided with whom the responsibility for the collision rests. The case cannot possibly be allowed to remain as it stands at present. Two Coroners' juries have, it is true, investigated it; but one was unable to arrive at any decision, while the other returned a verdict which neither the public, nor the officers of the Royal Yacht, nor the naval service at large are likely to regard as a final solution of the question. Evidence, it is true, especially when it is conflicting, looks very different as tendered before a Coroner and as sifted in a higher Court of Justice. We shall doubtless know in time, when the matter has been thoroughly investigated, how to apportion the blame. At present, however, public opinion undoubtedly throws it on the officers of the Queen's Yacht. In these circumstances it is not to be supposed that Her Majesty, who has evidently followed the inquiry with care and solicitude, has sought a public opportunity of anticipating the final verdict, and of throwing the blame on Mr. Heywood for an accident in which, certainly, without any fault of his own, his yacht was destroyed, his sister-in-law and two of his crew were drowned, and he himself narrowly escaped a similar fate.

It is most unfortunate that every attempt to compose the heated feeling which this plainful matter has aroused should seem only to exasperate it. For ourselves, we are most reluctant to say a single word which should seem to forestall the conclusion which we hope may speedily be come to by some competent and trusted authority. If it should be decided that the officers of the Royal Yacht are to blame, they will have a heavy burden to bear in the displeasure of their Sovereign and the indignation of their countrymen. If, on the other hand, the cause of the collision is shown to have been a blunder of the master of the Mistletoe and the confusion which resulted on board the vessel from his loss of presence of mind, we must remember that the error was atoned for with his life. In any case the public sympathy with Mr. Heywood will be not less keen than that which Her Majesty has already most promptly and generously expressed. But we may draw one lesson from this calamity, as well as from others which the country just now has to deplore, which is quite independent of the final verdict as to its cause. It is quite clear that the so-called "rule of the road at sea" is not so clearly understood and so stringently acted upon as is imperatively necessary on our crowded coasts. A letter we published on Saturday gave an appalling list of collisions which have occurred in the course of the present month. Only a few days ago we published an indignant protest from an Irish Yachtsman regarding the behaviour of the Cutrora, a vessel of the Royal Navy employed on the wreck of the ill fated Vanguard. It may be that the officers of the Navy, accustomed to the prompt manœuvring and skiful handling of Her Majesty's ships, are apt to get impatient with the more leisurely seamanship of their mercantile and pleasure-seeking neighbours, though we are bound to admit that collisions between men-of-war and other vessels are creditably rare. However this may be, it is manifest that "the rule of the road" needs to be clearly defined and stringently enforced on men-of-war and merchantmen alike. Even when this is done it may be found necessary for the Royal Yachts to reduce their speed in crowded waters, and it is certainly desirable to maintain a more efficient look-out than can be kept by a single Officer, however skilful and experienced, stationed on a crowded bridge, with his view shead obstructed by a funnel and other obstacles. No efforts on board the Royal Yacht can wholly avert the danger of which Colonel Ponsonby gives a not unneeded warning in his letter to the yachtsmen of the Solent. But we could wish that he had been at the same time instructed to say that such precautions as we have indicated would for the future be taken.

The newspapers have not exaggerated the import ance of the letter addressed by the Queen's command to the Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. It is a little thing, but it has had no light consequence; for it has excited such an amount of regret in some classes, of displeasure in others, of downright anger in the greater part of the nation that the newspaper comments (though they have been outspoken enough) give no adequate indication of it. Nobody blames the Queen. It is too late in her reign to suppose for a moment that her Majesty could have wished her subjects to read what they do read between the lines of this unfortunate communication. But no explanations, no apologies will ever remove from the minds of the bulk of the people the impression that some person or persons about her Majesty, thinking that the dignity of loyalty, or their own dignity perhaps, had been too coarsely handled by a pack of Portsmouth jurymen, had induced the Queen to write innocently a manifesto soothing to themselves, and offensive to all and sundry who dared to think as the Portsmouth jury men thought. That, we say, is the popular impression; and the *Times* may labour daily for a month as it labours this morning without affecting it in the least. For, unfortunately, there is some ground for it exterior to the letter. Though nothing was said publicly about the matter at the time, people noted angrily, and now remember, that when the corner's inquiry was in progress the Prince of Leiningen interrupted it to produce a letter from the Queen, in which she was said to have expressed her entire approval of the conduct of the officers of the Royal yacht. When he did this he brought upon himself the remark (just or unjust) that he must have forgotten in what country he was living: that he could not possibly have known the English temper, or he would never have made a mistake of interposing the Queen's approbation of conduct then under legal inquiry. There can be no doubt that this blunder, if we may be allowed so to characterise it, has intensified the impression which we have spoken. We do not say that that impression is our own. It is easy enough to believe that however the letter was originated or inspired, is it not a fault; but it certainly is a grievous misfortune. Unless the Queen herself speaks again, nothing will ever persuade the mass of the people (who have all got the story by this time) that the letter was not meant as an answer to the expressed opinion of the jury. It is read—most unfortunately and most wrongly, but it *is* read—as meaning that, whatever juries may think and whatever may be the general opinion on the subject, Mr. Heywood has only himself to blame for the loss of his yacht; and that unless other yachtsmen keep well out of the way of the Prince of Leiningen and Captain Welch they must expect the same fate. We avoided all reference to the letter when it first appeared, but much must have been said about it now that the whole truth of the matter had better be stated plainly. The knowledge of it must be extremely distressing to the Queen; but it is well that her Majesty should know how this little, simple, reasonable letter has been taken by the multitude. If her advisers had considered for a moment how jealous, how fierce even, are certain susceptibilities of the English character, that message would never have been suggested to her Majesty; and still less if they had remembered that of all the wrongs and injuries alleged by the populace at various times against "aristocrats," from the days of the Roman Empire to those of the French Revolution, none seem to have been so bitterly resented as the supposed right to run over people on the high ways if they did not or could not get out of the way.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The London correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser* says:—Nothing the Queen ever did since the bed-chamber dispute and the affair of Lady Flora Hastings has caused so much illustrated talk as her letter to the yachtsmen of the south coast. Every one speaks of the letter, and every one condemns it. A somewhat singular circumstance is that persons who are usually most loyal condemn the most loudly. The editors of the Metropolitan dailies have been burdened with letters censuring her Majesty's blunder, and in one daily a selection of these will probably be published. At first it was not believed that the letter was anything more than a hoax. The *Times*, I hear, refused to believe that it was genuine, but, after equiry, has given it late publication in the smallest type and in an obscure corner. It has been said that the letter was written not at the instigation of her Majesty, but of the officers of her yacht. This, however, is not to be believed. The officers are to be plied. The Queen's epistle will only intensify the bitter feeling which, rightly or wrongly, everywhere prevails against them. The action of the Government and of other authorities has further raised the popular prejudice in favour of the sufferers by the collision. There is a tremendous outcry because the officers were defended by a Government official—the Judge Advocate of the Fleet—and because a gentleman who appeared for them at one trial was made an assistant of the court at the next trial. About the appearance of Mr. Staveley Hill, the Judge-Advocate, something is likely to be heard elsewhere. Prince Leininger is reported to be greatly incensed at the British public generally. It is even said that he contemplates not moving his royal person into Germany, beyond the reach of impertinent criticism. His departure would be a sad loss to the navy, but a cosiderable gain to the Exchequer. His Highness receives, I think £2,000 a year for 'commanding" the Royal yacht on those five or six runs she makes across the Solent. After what has happened it is not too much to suppose that the onerous responsibilities his Highness bears would be borne by some one who already labours for his Queen, and country at something less per voyage.

The following authoritative explanation has been sent to the London papers:—

As some misconception has arisen with respect to the letter addressed to Lord Exeter, we have been requested to state it was written three weeks ago before there was any reason to have expected a second inquest, that it was intended solely to convey the simple request contained therein, that any expression of opinion upon the cause of the accident was studiously avoided, and no blame whatever was imputed to the owner of the Mistletoe or to any other person.

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IN introducing their Brand somewhat particularly to the Indian Public, MESSRS. WACHTER & Co., who have for many years enjoyed extensive Patronage in the United Kingdom, the Australian and other Markets, desire to call special attention to a few of a series of flattering Communications they have been honoured by receiving from the Gentleman of Her Majesty's Cellars. To these they have added a few Extracts from the journals of the day, and with such Testimonials they venture confidently to ask for a share of the Indian Trade, satisfied that they will be able to meet the wishes of the Consumer through the Agency of the oldest Wine House in India, MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., whose long acquaintance with the country, its requirements, &c., will place this beyond a doubt.

MESSRS. W. & Co. would add that as the Prince of Wales is shortly to visit India, they have shipped ample supplies to meet the demands of those whose privilege it will be to entertain His Royal Highness.

MESSRS. WACHTER & Co. have also been instructed to place on board the SERAPIS a supply for the use of H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES; while Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. will hold, in a few weeks, stocks of the same Wines, which they confidently anticipate will be as much appreciated in India as they are in England.

WITH reference to the above, we have the pleasure to inform our Constituents that a further SUPPLY of this CELEBRATED BRAND is to hand ex s. s. INDUS Price in Bond Rs. 42 for a dozen Quarts, and Rs. 44 for 2 dozen Pints

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 27th Aug. 1875.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum, and has some Bungalows to let.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW at PAREL, opposite to the Lalbaug, (the premises intended for the present Gackwar of Baroda during the intended visit of His Royal Highness) lately fitted up and made suitable for a Rajah, with neatly laid out Garden and a spacious accommodation for Troops and Horses. The Bungalow is elegantly furnished and painted in Oil colour. It may be inspected at any time after the 10th day of October, instant. Apply at the premises.

Bombay, 4th October 1875.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO STEEL CYLINDERS, for 11 inch diameter Rams, each fitted with Glands, Bolts, &c. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
3, Church Lane.

NOTICE.—PIANO FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has for sale a SOLID MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFORTE by COLLARD and COLLARD, registered Keyboard and in first class order. A trial will only testify to the quality of the instrument. Price Rs. 400.

P. A. LOPES,
Pianist and Tuner.

Mr. L. has also the pleasure to inform the public that he will accept engagements for Evening Entertainments and Parties to day on the Piano, on a charge of Rs. 15.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road, opposite Bolton & Co.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!—Superior Tents of all kinds and sizes, manufactured to order on the shortest notice. A large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second hand, with Carpets and Chunks, FOR SALE and on HIRE, at reasonable prices and rates, can now be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

Inspection is invited.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.
No. 4, Old Imambara, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

LAFOND BROTHERS,
GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of upstanding Iron Grey Walers, 15-3 hands, Mare and Gelding, rising 5 and 6 years respectively, thoroughly broken to harness, very showy and fast.

"Silver Tail" and "White Foot," a pair of well matched Bay Australians, 15-2 hands, 5 years, broken to harness, grand movers.

A pair of Chestnut Australian Geldings, 15-2½ hands, 5 years, broken to harness, stylish steppers.

A pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 14-3 hands, 5 years, thoroughly broken into saddle and harness; one of them broke to side saddle.

"Rufus" and "Red-deer," a remarkably handsome and perfectly well matched pair of Chesnut Australians, 15 hands, rising 5 years, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, good tempered and grand steppers, both are excellent saddle horses.

An Iron Grey Australian Gelding, 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and carries a lady, will make a grand charger.

The above Horses have recently been imported Ex ship Cingalese.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine articles with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS
In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, &c., and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are
EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S
GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table..... Rs. 100
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases..... " 112
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table ..... " 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Cases ..... " 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case... " 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... " 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. ... " 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... " 140
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut Polished ..... " 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work ..... " 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work ..... " 115
Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.
Cottons manufact ured by the Williamsatic Company of New York, also by Coate and Brook, especially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen ..... " 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours ..... " 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Dispatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Age	For life.	For 15 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	Age.	Immedi ate Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowmen for children on attaining 21. Returnable on decease.	Age.
30	Rs. 21 5 4	Rs. 38 12 5	Rs. 3 10 0	50	Rs. 81 2 0	Rs. 38 11 3	4

The above Rates are from 19 to 103 per cent. lower than those of any other Company.
Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1872	£ 76,925
Do. 1873	£205,600
Do. 1874	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL, continue to be granted by the Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, on the understanding that the Insurances also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds..... £ 1,202,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company, from Residents in